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# **Staking a Mining Claim on Federal Lands**



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The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 launched a new era for public land management in America's Third Century. The Act provides that the public lands remain under the stewardship of the Federal Government, unless disposal is in the national interest, and that their resources be managed under a multiple-use concept that will best meet present and future needs of the American people. This information booklet concerns a facet of one of these multiple uses: Mining.

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## WHAT IS A MINING CLAIM?

The words "claim" and "mining claim" have a definite meaning when used in connection with United States mining laws. These words refer to a particular piece of land, valuable for specific mineral deposits, to which an individual has asserted a right of possession for the purpose of developing and extracting a discovered mineral deposit. This right is granted the claimant if he meets the requirements of the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, which applies to all locatable minerals. The mining law guarantees the claimant protection for all lawful uses of his claim for mining purposes, and sets the limits of his rights. If the requirements of the mining law are not met, no rights against the Federal Government exist.

## WHERE MAY I PROSPECT?

There are still areas where you may prospect, and if a discovery of a valuable, locatable mineral is made, you may stake a claim. These areas are mainly in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Such areas are mainly unreserved, unappropriated Federal public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the U.S. Department of the Interior and in national forests administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Public land records in the proper BLM State Office will show you which lands are closed to mineral entry under the mining laws. These offices keep up-to-date land status plats that are available to the public for inspection.

BLM is publishing a series of surface

and mineral ownership maps that depict the general ownership pattern of public lands. These maps may be purchased at most BLM offices. For a specific tract of land, it is advisable to check the official land records at the proper BLM State Office.

### **WHICH FEDERAL LANDS ARE CLOSED TO MINING?**

National parks and most national monuments are closed to mining as are Indian reservations, most reclamation projects, military reservations, scientific testing areas, some wildlife protection areas such as Federal wildlife refuges, and lands segregated under the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Lands withdrawn for power development are subject to mining location and entry under certain conditions.

Certain lands reserved from the public domain under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are also off limits to mineral exploration and development under the General Mining Law, by Acts of Congress, or by public land orders. No mining claims can be located on such lands as long as such a directive is in effect.

These closed areas are said to be "withdrawn" from mineral entry and location. As mentioned earlier, the public land records in the proper BLM office will show you which public lands are withdrawn. It is important that you do not attempt to locate and remove minerals from these withdrawn lands. Not only would your work be wasted, but such activities would be a trespass against the Federal Government and subject to penalties.

### **WHAT DO I DO IF THE SURFACE OR MINERALS ARE PRIVATELY OWNED?**

If the mineral estate on which you wish to prospect is privately owned, the min-



eral rights must be obtained from the owner through purchase or lease.

The surface estate on some lands (i.e., those that were available under the Stock-raising Homestead Act) have been patented to private individuals or agencies with a reservation of some or all of the mineral rights to the Federal Government. Unless these lands are withdrawn, they are open to mineral entry and location, subject to certain restrictions or requirements.

### **WHAT TYPES OF MINERALS MAY BE CLAIMED?**

For purposes of mining laws, minerals are classified as *locatable*, *leasable* or *salable*. Only locatable mineral deposits may be staked and claimed under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Salable mineral materials may not be located under the mining laws but may be purchased under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. These include the common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, cinders and clay. These materials may be purchased at fair market value, either at competitive or negotiated sales. A free-use permit may be issued to any Federal or State agency, unit or subdivision, without limitation as to the number of permits or as to the value of the materials to be extracted, provided the applicant makes a satisfactory showing to the authorized officer that such materials will be used for public purposes. A free-use permit also may be issued to a non-profit organization.

Petrified wood is not subject to location under the mining laws. Small amounts may be removed free of charge by hobbyists for noncommercial use. Larger amounts may be purchased.

There are other minerals and fuels that may be leased from the Federal Government and may not be claimed under the mining laws. These leasable minerals are oil and gas, oil shale, geothermal resources, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, bituminous rock, phosphate, coal, and in Louisiana and New Mexico, sulphur. All minerals on certain lands, such as acquired lands and areas offshore, are subject to special leasing laws and regulation, including those minerals that would be locatable if found on public domain lands.

### **WHEN MAY I LOCATE A MINING CLAIM?**

Anyone who is a United States citizen or has declared an intention to become a citizen and any corporation organized under State law may locate a mining claim. A mining claim may be located only after a valuable mineral deposit has been discovered. The courts have established and the Federal Government follows the *prudent man and marketability test* to determine what is a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. Requirements of the test have been met where minerals have been found and the evidence is of such a character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine, and the minerals can be extracted, removed and marketed at a profit.

Although there is no limit to the number of claims you may hold, there must be an actual physical discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on each and every mining claim. Traces, minor indications, geological inference, or hope of a future discovery are not sufficient to satisfy the *prudent man and marketability* rule. Making mining improvements, posting a notice or performing annual assess-

ment work will not create or perpetuate a "right" or interest in the land if there are no valuable mineral deposits within the claim.

## **WHAT TYPES OF MINING CLAIMS ARE THERE?**

There are four types of mining entries:

1. *Lode Claims*. Deposits subject to lode claims include classic veins or lodes having well-defined boundaries. They also include other rock in-place bearing valuable minerals and may be broad zones of mineralized rock. Examples include quartz or other veins bearing gold and other metallic minerals and low grade disseminated copper deposits.

2. *Placer Claims*. Deposits subject to placer claims are all those not subject to lode claims. These include the "true" placer deposits of sand and gravel containing free gold (such as has accumulated in the unconsolidated sediment of a stream bed) and also include many non-metallic bedded deposits.

3. *Mill Sites*. A mill site is a plot of unappropriated public domain land of a non-mineral character, suitable for the erection of a mill, or reduction works. Mill sites may be located under either of the following circumstances:

a. when used or occupied distinctly and explicitly for mining and milling purposes in connection with the lode or placer location with which it is associated.

b. for a quartz mill or reduction works unconnected with a mineral location.

4. *Tunnel Sites*. A tunnel site is located on a plot of land where a tunnel is run to develop a vein or lode, or to discover a vein or lode. Tunnel sites cannot be patented.

Additional information on types of mining claims may be obtained by consulting the regulations in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 43, Part 3800 (43 CFR 3800).



## **WHAT IS THE SHAPE AND SIZE OF EACH TYPE OF MINING CLAIM?**

1. Lode claims are usually parallelograms with the longer side lines parallel to the vein or lode. They are located by metes and bounds (giving length and direction of each boundary line). They are limited by statute to a maximum of 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode and 300 feet on either side of the lode.

2. Placer claims, where practicable, are located by legal subdivision (a legal subdivision is a part of a section, for example the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 10, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Willamette Meridian). They are limited to 20 acres per claim per locator. However, an association of two locators may locate 40 acres, and three may locate 60 acres, etc. The maximum area is 160 acres for eight persons. Each locator should have a bona fide interest in the claim; otherwise he might be considered a "dummy" locator and lose his rights. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims. On unsurveyed land and in certain other instances, placer claims may be located by metes and bounds.

3. Mill sites are located by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision, and are limited in size to 5 acres per claim.

4. Tunnel sites are located by placing two stakes 3,000 feet apart on the line of the proposed tunnel. The miner may locate lode claims to cover any or all veins intersected by the tunnel. This in essence gives the miner the right to prospect in an area 3,000 feet by 3,000 feet.

## **SHOULD I TAKE ANY PRECAUTIONS IN LOCATING A MINING CLAIM?**

It is essential that you use caution when examining potential mining claim sites and when entering old abandoned tunnels and shafts. Many of the public lands contain old mine workings that can be



hazardous. BLM personnel are making an effort to identify and eliminate these hazards but the task is an immense one and far from being completed. Therefore, it is important that prospectors be aware of these potential dangers and exercise care in their activities.

In addition, when working your claim and locating structures and improvements on the land, remember that the natural and scenic beauty of Federal lands are enjoyed and appreciated by all citizens. Try to consider these aesthetic values and to exercise good manners in the operation, maintenance, and reclamation of your claim site.

### **HOW DO I STAKE A MINING CLAIM?**

Federal law specifies only that claim boundaries be distinctly and clearly marked so as to be readily identifiable. Each State, though, has statutes and regulations supplementing the General Mining Law and detailing requirements for staking and recording mining claims. It is advisable that you check with appropriate State agencies (i.e., State geological surveys or mineral resource departments) before attempting to locate your claim. Failure to comply with Federal and/or State regulations may invalidate your claim and subject you to civil or criminal penalties.

As a general rule, staking a mining claim includes erecting corner posts or monuments, plus posting notice of location on a post or monument in a conspicuous place—usually the point of discovery.

### **HOW DO I RECORD A MINING CLAIM?**

Recordation of mining claims usually involves filing an exact copy of the location notice in the County Recorder's office in the county in which the claim is located. Location notices generally contain the following information: date, name of locator(s), name of claim(s), whether the

mining claim is a lode or placer, mineral(s) claimed, the acreage claimed, and either the legal descriptions by parts of the section, township and range or a connection by distance and direction as accurately as practicable from the discovery point to some well-known, permanent natural object such as an established survey monument, a hill, bridge, fork of a stream or road intersection.

Some States require recordation of a "certificate" of location instead of a "notice" of location. These location "notice" and "certificate" forms may generally be purchased at a local printing company.

All owners of unpatented mining claims or sites on Federal lands, including lands where the U.S. Government owns only the minerals, must also record their holdings with the Federal Government. Claims or sites in national forest wilderness areas must be recorded with the forest supervisor's or district ranger's office within 30 days after location.

Claims and sites on all other public lands must be recorded with the BLM State Office having jurisdiction over the area in which the claim is located. New claims or sites must be recorded within 90 days. Those claims located on or before Oct. 21, 1976, must be recorded on or before Oct. 22, 1979.

To properly record a claim or site with BLM, an owner must file a copy of the official record of the notice or certificate of location filed under State law, including any amendments which alter the location of the claim or site. Maps and other documents filed under State law must accompany the copy of the official record. If State law does not require recordation, the owner must file with BLM a certificate of location and other documents and information specified in the Federal regulations, 43 CFR 3833. There is a \$5 filing fee for each claim or site.

Failure to record a claim or site with BLM within the prescribed time periods constitutes abandonment and voids the claim or site.

Anyone who has applied to BLM for a mineral patent for a claim or mill site before the date he is required to record it with BLM does not need to file a notice or certificate of location.

## **HOW DO I MAINTAIN A MINING CLAIM?**

Once a valid unpatented mining claim is established, an owner must perform labor or make improvements worth \$100 each year to verify active interest in the claim. The assessment year commences at 12 Noon on the 1st of September and ends at 12 Noon on the 1st of September of the following year. Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, an affidavit that the assessment work has been done must be filed with both the local county office where such records are kept and with the proper BLM State Office.

Certain types of surveys qualify as assessment work. If these are used as evidence, a detailed report, including basic findings, must be filed with the county and BLM State offices. Under some circumstances that prevent labor or improvements, the owner needs to file only a notice that he intends to hold the claim.

Owners of mill or tunnel sites are not required to file evidence of assessment work; however, they must file a notice of intention to hold the site. This notice must also be filed with the local recorder's office and the State BLM office.

Owners of claims or sites located on or before Oct. 21, 1976, have until Oct. 22, 1979, to file evidence of assessment work performed the preceding year or to file a notice of intent to hold the claim or site. Once a claim or site is recorded with BLM, these documents must be filed on or before December 31 of each subsequent



year. This regulation and filing deadline also applies to claims and sites on National Park Service land. The Federal Government's copy of the evidence or notice must be filed with the national park superintendent.

Owners of claims or sites located after October 21, 1976, must file evidence of assessment work or a notice of intent before December 31 of each year after the year in which the claim or site was located.

As with the failure to record a mining claim or site, failure to file evidence of assessment work or a notice of intent constitutes abandonment.

When a final certificate has been issued in connection with an application for a mineral patent, the owner need not file evidence of assessment work or a notice of intent to hold a claim or site.

### **ARE THERE OTHER SPECIAL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO MINING ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS AND WILDERNESS AREAS?**

Mining on national forest lands is subject to the provisions of the law and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture as set forth in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 36, Part 252 (36 CFR 252). These regulations require that anyone whose proposed operation could cause "significant disturbance of surface resources," must submit an operating plan. The operating plan should describe the nature of the proposed disturbance and the steps that will be taken to protect surface resources. Miners wishing to prospect or locate claims in national forests are encouraged to contact the local district ranger concerning any questions about operating plans.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 designated certain areas of national forest lands as parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Prospecting and mining ac-

tivities compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment will be permitted in these areas until the end of 1983.

### **WHAT RIGHTS DO I OBTAIN FROM MY MINING CLAIM?**

If you perform and record the annual assessment work and meet all other requirements of Federal and State mining laws, you establish a possessory right to the mining claim for purposes of developing and extracting minerals.

### **ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON MINING ACTIVITY ONCE A CLAIM HAS BEEN LOCATED?**

On unpatented mining claims, a mining claimant may use only as much of the surface and surface resources as are reasonably necessary to carry out mining operations and may not build any structures unless they are reasonably related to mining activities. Intermittent or casual mineral development is not sufficient to warrant placing a dwelling on an unpatented mining claim. The Federal Government maintains the right to manage the surface and surface resources, including use of the area for recreational purposes that do not interfere with mining activity.

The mining laws give locators and owners of mining claims the right of entry and exit across public lands as a necessary incident to their mining activity for purposes of removing minerals and maintaining their claims. This privilege does not mean that the miner has a right to cause unreasonable damage to public lands under the guise of gaining access to his claim. The miner would be liable in damages if he unnecessarily caused loss or injury to United States' property. For these reasons, vehicles used for mining purposes are not permitted in areas that are temporarily or permanently closed. Off-

road vehicles in areas designated as restricted must conform to all terms and conditions of restrictions limiting the number and type of vehicles and times of use. Designations of restricted and closed areas are made by the authorized officer, identified by public notice in newspapers, and posted in the proper BLM office.

### **MAY TRESPASS NOTICES BE ISSUED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE 1872 MINING LAW, AS AMENDED?**

Yes, there are several situations in which trespass may occur. These include:

- *Occupancy trespass.* The sites of unpatented mining claims cannot be used for a homesite, place of business, or for other purposes not reasonably related to mining or milling activities.

- *Mineral material trespass.* Unpatented mining claims cannot be located for mineral materials such as common varieties of sand, gravel, building stone, decorative stone and clay. Any removal of these types of mineral material without a permit may constitute a trespass.

- *Withdrawn land trespass.* Mining claims located on lands subsequent to a mineral entry withdrawal are null and void. Any mineral extraction from these lands may constitute a trespass.

### **MAY I BUY A MINING CLAIM?**

A valid mining claim may be bought or sold, willed or inherited. However, if a mining claim is invalid (i.e., no discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has been made, using the *prudent man and marketability test*) or is otherwise defective, the claim is not made valid or valuable by being transferred.

A great deal of unwise speculation has resulted from activities of unethical or misinformed "promoters" who, for a fee, purport to stake mining claims and do annual assessment work for others. Most of



these claims are located in areas of rapid expansion and changing land values. More often than not, these claims have absolutely no value for minerals and are invalid. These promoters are not a part of the mining industry and should not be confused with the legitimate miners or prospectors who are diligently prospecting for minerals and who may occasionally wish to sell a valid claim to others for development.

### **TO PATENT OR NOT TO PATENT?**

A patented mining claim is one for which the Federal Government has given a deed or passed its title to the claimant. A valid unpatented mining claim is one for which the claimant has obtained the right to extract and remove minerals from the land due to the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit under the mining laws, but to which the claimant has not acquired full title.

It is not necessary to have a patent to mine and remove minerals from a valid mining claim, but a patent will give you exclusive title to the locatable minerals and, in most cases, to use of the surface and all other resources. Since the claimant does not hold full title to an unpatented mining claim, the Government may, at any time, question or challenge its validity. If the Government's challenge is successful, your claim will be cancelled and you will forfeit all rights to the claim.

As with any mining claim, patenting requires a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit such as satisfies the *prudent man and marketability test*. In addition, the applicant needs to have the claim surveyed by a mineral surveyor selected from a roster maintained by the BLM, post and publish a notice of intention to apply for a patent for a 60-day period, and pay a non-refundable \$25 filing fee. Evidence of a right of possession to the claim and the

basis of the right to patent, including discovery of a valuable mineral deposit and proof that not less than \$500 has been expended for the development of each claim, will also need to be shown. Finally, if all these requirements have been satisfied, the applicant must also pay a purchase price of \$5 per acre for lode claims and \$2.50 per acre for placer claims, and he will receive full title to the land and its minerals.

Requirements for patenting a mining claim are outlined and explained in a circular available from the BLM.

### **WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?**

The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, has the primary responsibility for administering the laws and regulations regarding the disposal of minerals from public lands. Statutory authority is derived from the Mining Law of 1872, which together with the regulations and court decisions that have interpreted it, are called the General Mining Law. The regulations are available in circular form from the Bureau of Land Management (Circular No. 2289; Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 3800). The Law itself (Title 30, United States Code, Sections 21-54) is not available in circular form but may be examined in most Bureau of Land Management offices or in your public library. For information concerning regulations and location of public lands open to mining in specific areas, we suggest you contact the proper Bureau of Land Management State office. BLM State offices and their area of jurisdiction, are listed at the end of this bulletin. For information regarding national forest lands, you should contact the appropriate Forest Service regional office. These are also listed at the end of this bulletin.

The Interior Department's U.S. Geological Survey publishes many topographic

and geologic maps and reports. The central source of information about these maps and related materials is the National Cartographic Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey, National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092. For areas east of the Mississippi River, maps may be purchased from the Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202, and for areas west of the Mississippi River, from the Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

A layman's introduction to methods of assaying precious metal ores, concentrates, and bullion is given in a report published by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines. The report describes analytical services provided by some Federal agencies, discusses analytical techniques applicable to the precious metals, and carries a listing of Bureau of Mines State Liaison Offices and commercial assay laboratories. A single free copy of the Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8714r, "Assaying Ores, Concentrates, and Bullion," can be obtained from the Branch of Publications Distribution, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Requests should specify both the title and number of the report.

Information concerning State mining laws and regulations which supplement the General Mining Law, plus information concerning the geology of specific areas in a State, can be obtained through State geological surveys or mineral divisions.



## **STATE OFFICES**

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

#### **ALASKA:**

555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

#### **ARIZONA:**

2400 Valley Bank Center  
Phoenix, AZ 85073

#### **CALIFORNIA:**

Federal Building, Room E-2841  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

#### **COLORADO:**

Colorado State Bank Building  
1600 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80202

#### **STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PLUS IOWA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA:**

Eastern States Office  
7981 Eastern Avenue  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

#### **IDAHO:**

Federal Building, Room 398  
550 West Fort Street  
P.O. Box 042  
Boise, ID 83724

#### **MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA:**

222 N. 32nd Street  
P.O. Box 30157  
Billings, MT 59107

#### **NEVADA:**

Federal Building, Room 3008  
300 Booth Street  
Reno, NV 89509

#### **NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS:**

U.S. Post Office and Federal Building  
P.O. Box 1449  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

#### **OREGON AND WASHINGTON:**

729 N.E. Oregon Street  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208

#### **UTAH:**

University Club Building  
136 East South Temple  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

#### **WYOMING, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA:**

2515 Warren Ave.  
P.O. Box 1828  
Cheyenne, WY 82001

# FOREST SERVICE REGIONAL OFFICES

**Northern Region**

Federal Building  
Missoula, MT 59801

**Rocky Mountain Region**

11177 West Eighth Avenue, Box 25127  
Lakewood, CO 80225

**Southwestern Region**

Federal Building  
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.  
Albuquerque, NM 87102

**Intermountain Region**

Federal Building  
324 25th Street  
Ogden, UT 84401

**California Region**

630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111

**Pacific Northwest Region**

319 S.W. Pine Street  
P.O. Box 3623  
Portland, OR 97208

**Southern Region**

Suite 800  
1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30309

**Eastern Region**

633 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53203

**Alaska Region**

Federal Office Building  
P.O. Box 1628  
Juneau, AK 99802

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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